DAILY GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47½f.

Bonds at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅜.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is making something of a stir, by changing clerks and officials in the Interior Department. Commissioner SMITH is with him in this work, and the scare will doubtless promote efficiency if nothing else does.

LET us apply some of the logic which has been so freely thrown at us for several days past. The GAZETTE receives Government advertising,—therefore we favor the third term. Very well. Certain other papers did *not* receive Government advertising,—and therefore oppose the third term. Logic is logic.

THE remains of Vice President WILSON have been borne to their resting place, receiving, in the several cities through which they were borne, every demonstration of respect. In Boston, the demonstration was nearly, if not quite equal, to the display that was made when the remains of Senator SUMNER were received.

IT is more pleasant to praise than to condemn,—and we find it very agreeable to notice the steps taken by the Board of Health, looking to the sanitary regulation of our streets. We hope the committee appointed will urge the resolution adopted, and that power will be conferred on the Board to so control the streets as to keep them in healthful condition. So much mud and filth is allowed in our streets under the Commissioner system, that it is time some other plan were tried, to secure cleanliness and health. We are for giving the Board of Health a chance, and holding them to a rigid responsibility for the faithful performance of duty.

THE impression is gaining that SAM. RANDALL will, after all, gain the Speakership. He is a more effective worker than KERR, and is making very decided headway, as against that individual. There are troubles connected with both candidates, because of their peculiar views on tariff and currency questions, and their uncertain and unsatisfactory previous course, on many public questions. RANDALL has not only been in collusion with lobbyists, but has favored many corrupt schemes. Yet the tide is with him, and Republicans need only hope he may secure the prize, as a means of putting the Democracy in a false light in the Presidential issue.

THE many and outspoken demands of Secretary BRISTOW that the charge that he is connected with a Louisville whisky ring be fully investigated, is what might naturally be expected from a man of his character. It is about equal to the usual tactics of the silly fools who constituted the whisky ring, to attempt to drive an honest man from the performance of duty, by charging him as an accomplice,—but in this case it will not suceed. The same effort has been extended to the President's household,—but the only response it draws from him is,—"let no guilty person escape." Thus in every way the President and Secretary are showing, not only that they have no collusion with the rogues, but that they desire them severely punished.

THE course of England, in purchasing the controling interest in the Suez Canal, occasions much excited discussion on the continent of Europe. It seems that the shares were first offered to France, which either was financially unable, or unwilling to buy. The Bank of France is charged with having prevented the purchase. It is probable that the political importance of the movement was seriously underrated, in France, and the full value of the purchase not realized, till England had secured the prize. Now, there is no possibility of recovering it. Whatever may be said of the faults of NAPOLEON, he had enough shrewdness and foresight to prevent any other power from securing a controling interest in the canal while he was in power. The weakness of the MACMAHON Government, as contrasted with that of NAPOLEON, is seen in the feebleness of the effort to gain such an important advantage when offered it. England will not be likely to let go what she has gained by so large an outlay.

YOUNG KING ALFONSO has attained his majority, and celebrated that happy event by a grand reception and feast. Now that he is, constitutionally, a man, martial thoughts are said to occupy his mind, and he proposes to seek out the field of strife, and drive the troops of DON CARLOS from the field. The telegrams suggestively remark that the troops of the rebel chieftain are already dwindling away, though desertions and the like,—all of which look as though the fierce young King desired the cheap honor of closing the war. Yet such, often, is fame. Experienced hunters drive the game within princely rifle shot, and others have the honor of bagging the game. So ALFONSO is to wear the closing honors of the war. We hope he may win them well. *Apropos* of this, it is declared that his mother will re-enter Madrid on the first of January next. Those Spanish Bourbons have had a variable experience. ISABELLA'S mother was driven from Madrid, and returned, and ISABELLA was driven away, and proposes to return. Changeful is life.

WE think it proper to mention all the phases of the third term discussion, as we find them, in reputable papers. The Chicago *Tribune*, which has been somewhat positive against the third term, has this to say, in its Saturday's issue: "There is just this much of truth in the third term talk which has arisen in view of this retirement: After Gen. GRANT has been four years in private life, providing his successor during the next four years should not prove satisfactory, it is not impossible that the people in 1880 may give him another call. It would not be a violation of anything in the written or unwritten Constitution. It would be in accordance with the spirit of Republican institutions. It would not establish a dangerous or even unwise precedent. It would afford no room for cavil or opposition. It would be the selection of a man of experience, and one whom the people would trust, because they would know exactly what he could do. There is, therefore, as we conceive, a chance for a third term for President GRANT in 1880, or even as late as 1884."

WE have, from a respected correspondent, a somewhat lengthy letter, giving reasons why he cannot support GRANT for a Third Term. The chief reason is, that his nomination would be an "outrage on hundreds of thousands of his countrymen." It would also have "a sinister look, in the first year of our second century." Just how our correspondent knows that hundreds of thousands would be outraged, we cannot tell. If he means to include Democrats, it may do. We hold that the *people* nominate Presidential candidates,—and that conniving politicians rarely do it. Now, if a majority of the Republican party choose to nominate President GRANT, or even desire to do it, would it not be an outrage on them for the minority to say they shall not do it? Does our correspondent mean to set up the impudent Southern rubel idea that minorities must rule? Just why a Third Term will be any worse because it happens to be at the beginning of our second century of National existence we do not see. We do not pretend to assume that President GRANT will be nominated. Whatever the people wish in this matter, will be done; but to use threats to prevent it will hardly answer. And all we have seen, thus far, are mere threats.

THERE is a movement, we learn, to arouse in behalf of the two men in our county jail, who are condemned to be executed soon, a maudlin sympathy. It is the old experience of weak-minded persons allowing their sympathies to overmaster their judgments. It is just as essential to the safety of society that murderers shall be executed, as it is that minor offenses shall be suitably punished. Justice, and the execution of its mandates, are as essential to the security of society as is any other element whatever. Yet there are those who are so overwhelmed that a life should be taken, that they would deal leniently and sympathetically with murderers, thus encouraging the vicious element to commit even the crime of murder. We had the occasion, less than a year ago, to urge very earnestly, the swift trial and speedy execution of palpable murderers, as the only means of arresting the carnival of murder then existing. Since then ORTWEIN has been hung, and we do not hesitate to say that the two now under conviction should be. There is no reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the two parties, although one is, doubtless, morally far more guilty than the other. Their death is not only demanded, in return for their crimes, but as a means of assuring peace and security in the time to come. Let us have no foolish sentimentalism on this subject.

SCHOOL MANNERS AND MORALS.

We have had occasion, at different times, to speak of the manner in which what is called teaching is done, in our public schools. We may refer to this again,—but at the present we have some remarks to offer relative to a phase of school discipline, which we deem very important, and which, we fear, is greatly neglected. We refer to the manners, habits and morals of the children. The object for which schools are established in this country, is not merely to afford the opportunity of learning certain branches of study, but of so training the children that they will become good and useful citizens. An impression prevails more or less, that schools are instituted to give effect to the whims and wishes of those who may pay taxes, or otherwise support them. Hence the claim is set up that the discipline, manner of teaching, subjects taught, and all else, must be conformed to the ward demand. This is an error. The State has claims and interests that are paramount, and hence it exercises the right to fix the standard, and to control the general features of Common School Education. This being true, the claim that children shall be cleanly, of good manners, and pure in langhage is founded in the higher law, which overrides local prejudices and demands.

It may also be set down as true, that in order to be pure and proper, vicious and slovenly habits must be overcome, or rooted out. It is simply the old law,—that a gentleman will not use profane language, or vulgar expressions, particularly in the presence of ladies. This rule, as applied to children, requires that they shall be cleanly in person, neat in apparel, and free from profanity. Among those who attend the public schools, are children who have been taught to abhor profanity, and to desire cleanliness and neatness of person and apparel,—and the opposite is offensive to them. As cleanliness and purity are virtues, the cultivation of which contributes to elevation of character, it very evidently becomes one of the first duties of teachers to cultivate these qualities among those committed to their care. This should form one of the first subjects of discipline. If a child comes to school unkempt and dirty, with hair uncombed, and dress untidy,—the first lesson that should be taught it, is at least that of cleanliness. The child should be compelled to wash, and do all possible to put itself in a presentable condition. There should also be a rigid rule against profanity,—because of the degrading influence of the vice, and its offensiveness to those who are free from it. Whatever may be the home influence that surrounds those who are guilty of it, they should be learned that the school grounds are set apart to be free from profane language. The rule can and may be enforced.

The question, however, is not so much as to the disposition, on the part of teachers, to improve the manners and morals of such as need it,—but the method is undefined and uncertain. Lectures, violent threats, and even corporal punishment, are brought into use, when, as a rule, *instruction*, kindly and pleasantly conveyed, is all that is needed. There is, in a very large degree, a sense of propriety and right, in all children, that needs only to be cultivated to be properly developed. Give them to clearly understand that polite answers, cleanly and tidy persons, and sweet tempers, develop qualities that contribute to happiness and success in life,—thus appealing to the higher motives, and the response will be favorable and general. So let them comprehend that profanity, or otherwise, is not merely wrong in itself, but an infringement of the rights of others, and soon it will be discovered, the habit will be put aside.

To broaden these examples, it should be the first aim of the teacher to implant or develop the sense of justice, propriety, and right, in the minds of all pupils. This done, and the school becomes one of the most potent aids to good citizenship that we have. Without it, and what is termed education exerts no influence on the moral sense of the pupil. Let a child be carefully taught that government, society, the family, and even the individual, depends for security and prosperity and comfort, on the respect that may be shown for the rights and privileges of others, and the lesson of personal respect for those rights will be enforced. Let them be inspired with the idea, that agreeableness of person, and propriety of manners are among the minor rights that the refined and sensitive may claim, and another and farther lesson will be received in the same general direction. Thus the appeals made to the better sense, and to the higher faculties, will be responded to by noble obedience and willing acceptance of rules and regulations which at first may be onerous. The value of such teaching is in the higher order of self-respect that is inculcated. Children thus taught respect the rights of others, to conform to habits of cleanliness and propriety, and to practice politeness and suavity of manner, grow to adult life, ladies and gentlemen, and become ornaments in society, and an honor to the State. We complain that less intelligent attention is given to these items, which are not included in the books, than should be. The children in the ward schools should not be crammed, with a view to admission to the High School, but should be carefully trained to a higher moral, as well as educational, sense.

OUR POLITICS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Living as I do in a State where Republicanism is too much in preponderance, and where those who claim to be *reformers* are quite as corrupt as those who compose the dominant party, I rarely take any active part in politics, and generally vote a ticket more or less mixed—picking out from both sides men whom I deem the most trustworthy. Many other voters there do the same thing.

Of course I have grown to be less of a party man than I was when I lived in Pennsylvania, and am perhaps able to look over the great field of national politics with a more impartial eye than formerly. I voted for Grant in 1872, partly because I am a regular Republican, and partly because I regarded Mr. Greeley, with all his fine abilities and qualities, unsuited to the position to which he aspired. Moreover, he had, by his acceptance of a Democratic nomination, placed himself in a false position, and had he been elected there would have been a perpetual conflict between the personal principles of an honest and strong man and a large majority of the men to whom he would have owed his elevation. And I think that those Republicans who gave him his first nomination, and then supported him jointly with their old party opponents, many of whom took an active part in the late Rebellion or gave it their sympathies, put themselves in a position which it was impossible that they could maintain, and which they have not maintained. In taking that position, I think they blundered, as all men, however good and honest, are liable to do.

But what are we as Republicans going to do about it? If General Grant was an unacceptable candidate in 1872 to those Republicans who supported Mr. Greeley, is he likely to be less so in 1876? Certainly not.

But when to all the objections which may be brought to bear against him on either moral or political grounds, or, if you like, on mere prejudice, is added the violations of an honored usage, began by Washington and maintained through nearly a century, of restricting the occupancy of that chair by one man to two terms, no matter how popular or acceptable he might be, the proposition to put the present occupant of the Presidential chair in nomination for a third term would be an act of temerity bordering on madness.

Fidelity to such a party as that which at tremendous sacrifice saved the country from dismemberment is a principle which we cannot but admire; but let us not forget that this fidelity is as delicate and sensitive as it is admirable, and will not brook outrage; and certainly it would be an outrage to place millions of citizens in such a dilemma that they would be forced to choose between a man that they do not like on one side and a rebel or a copperhead on the other. When the people voted for Jackson and for Lincoln their hearts went with their ballots; and their parties were strenghtened by their election. It was not with them a choice between two evils, as it would be if party management shall be permitted to bring about the situation of which we are speaking.

I have no charges to bring against Gen. Grant; but I do know that there are many men who are as good Republicans as I claim to be who will not vote for him; and there are still more who will do so only because they cannot do better.

For that reason I should regard President Grant's nomination as an outrage upon hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, myself among the number. I know there is no constitutional bar to such a proceeding; at the same time I know that there is a venerable unwritten law forbidding it, the violation of which would have a sinister look in the first year of our second century. Let us begin that century with a new man, a good man, one for whom the great body of our party can vote with a hearty good will. Some statesman? Yes, if we can hit upon a good one; but I have small respect for what is popularly called statesmanship. If a man of very moderate abilities happens to be kept in Congress for a few years, he, as a matter of course, grows into a statesman; although, like poor Mr. Buchanan, who was lauded by his partisans as a great statesman, he lacks moral courage to strike at treason when it bristling all around him, even in his Cabinet. Let us look out for an honest and able man, whose moral character shall be a guarantee that his abilities will be exerted on the side of his Country, his God and Truth, whether popularly regarded as a statesman or not. J. C.

THE OATES DIVORCE CASE.

The Very Bad Behavior of Mr Tracy Titus.

In the Titus-Oates divorce case now pending in the Chancery Court, at Louisville, Kentucky, in which Mrs. James A. Oates-Titus, Miss Pauline Merritt, a sister of Mrs. Titus, deposes that the plaintiff married the defendant at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, and that at the time of the marriage the defendant had no money of his own, and the plaintiff supported both herself and the defendant; that Titus was a drinking man, and, in addition to that, mistreated his wife and squandered her property; that for the past two years he has been a confirmed drunkard, and would at times go without speaking to his wife for two weeks, during which time he would refuse to take her to the table, or go with her to the theatre; that he never attended to business, and did no labor whatever. While in St. Louis in January, 1875, she says that Titus treated his wife very badly, and did not speak to her for three or four weeks. Although his wife was ill at the time, he failed to pay any attention to her, and she sent to this city for her mother to nurse her. While in Kansas City he cursed and abused his wife because she refused to play at the matinee when she was sick. While in Philadelphia, in October, 1874, Titus also treated his wife very badly, and on one occasion, when she spoke to him about business, he told her roughly that she did not know anything about business, and pushed her, and she would have fallen down the steps but that the witness was coming up and caught her. She states that he handled all the money, and when the plaintiff asked him for money he would say that he did not have any, and would then go out and spend it in drinking. While in San Francisco in January, 1875, his treatment of her was such that she was compelled to have the attendance of a physician behind the scenes while fulfilling her engagement at the theatre. The deposition of Mattie Denfke, the waiting-maid of Mrs. Titus, was taken at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Virginia, and has been filed in court. She states that she has known Titus for four years, and that he was very ill-tempered at times; that she heard him curse plaintiff in St. Louis in June, 1875. Titus has never been kind to his wife since she knew them—that is, since their marriage—except for a few months after the said marriage. She also referred to the absence and neglect of the plaintiff on the part of the defendant, as detailed by the other witnesses, and stated that though she had never seen Titus actually strike his wife, she saw him shake her in Philadelphia, and heard him tell her "that if she was a man he would knock off her head." She also states that when the company was playing in this city to crowded houses, plaintiff asked defendant for $5, and in a cross manner he asked her what she wanted with it. No other steps have yet been taken in the case beyond notifying the non-resident defendant, Tracy Titus, to appear.

PIUS IX.

Cardinal McCloskey's Sermon.

At the close of the services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, on Sunday, Cardinal McCloskey, who had arrived home during the week from his visit to Rome, made the following remarks concerning Pius IX.: "You will not, I am sure, expect me, while hardly yet recovered from a long and tedious voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, to deliver a sermon, as usual, drawn from the gospel of the day. And yet, little prepared as I feel, I should be wanting in just consideration to you and wanting in justice to myself were I not to seize upon the first opportunity offered me to say a few words, just to give expression to the joy with which my heart is overflowing at being once more among you, once more permitted to occupy my usual place. But the words you wish to hear are not concerning myself nor yourself, but concern him whom I have so lately seen, whose name is already upon your lips, the name of our glorious Pontiff, Pius IX., Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ. You will understand that on my late visit to Rome I was permitted to enjoy privileges the like of which were never before accorded to me—sitting in conversation with him in his palace. No one could come into that majestic presence without being struck with a sense of reverential awe. There was a radiance which seemed to go forth with his countenance whenever and wherever he was seen; there was an eloquence in his tone that went right to the hearts of his hearers; there was attaching to him such as belongs to no other upon earth, and which made the Catholic heart feel grateful for being permitted to see and hear him. What most impressed every one and myself was his paternity. It was evident that in every word, in every act, he felt himself to be a father; and when he rebuked those who are ever inflicting injuries upon the Church, it was still in the tone of a father rebuking a child who had committed a fault. And yet, my brethren, this chosen one of God has had for his fortune, for his lot upon earth, almost from the very beginning of his pontifical career, to wear a crown which was no other than the crown worn by his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ—a crown of thorns. It has ever been his lot to suffer indignities and to follow in the footsteps of our Lord. But in the midst of all this there is a calm, almost a cheerful serenity ever upon his features; but it is the serenity of the martyre. The smile which lights up his countenance of his smile that so often lighted up the countenances of the martyrs, even in the midst of the most intense suffering." In conclusion, the speaker said: "The Holy Father has commissioned me to thank you and all the faithful in this diocese from the bottom of his heart for your liberality and kindness in giving back to the Church that which was taken from her by her enemies."

THE *Graphic* charges the New York *Times* with libel to the amount of $600,000. When it recovers judgment for this amount, it will have an abundance of working capital, and ought to become a success, if it can recover brains from some source in a similar proportion.—*St. Louis Times.*

PERSONAL.

THURLOW WEED says that Henry Wilson "never gave a suggestion of possessing humor."

MITCHELL DAWES, son of Senator Dawes, has married Ida M. Colfax, niece of Schuyler Colfax.

PAUL MORPHY, the chess player, is not insane, as has been stated, but is practising law in New Orleans.

JOHN BRIGHT praises Queen Victoria for being so "domestic," and the London shopkeepers blame her for being altogether too much so.

BESSIE TURNER'S new book, "A Woman in the Case," although out a month, has only reached its second edition—of 50 copies each!

GEN. SHERMAN insists that he paid a high tribute to General Thomas in his memoirs. No man, he says, is without his defects, but he thinks Thomas "one of the grandest characters in our history."

MISS ROSALIE POE, a sister of E. A. Poe, at her death in Washington requested to be interred by the side of her brother. That wish, owing to certain circumstances, was not carried out at the time. A movement has been started to do so now.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI has for many years had the care of the Peter's Pence, sent to the Pope from all quarters of the world, and in the investment of the large sums which have come into his keeping he is said to have developed financial abilities of a high order.

WHEN Henry Wilson took his seat in the United States Senate, in February, 1855, Charles Sumner presented him, and Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, administered the oath to him. Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, is the only man now living, who was in the Senate at that time.

THE Rev. Dr. McLaren, in his letter accepting the Bishopric of Illinois, says: "Never was there a time, I believe, in the whole history of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth, when common dangers and widespread religious destitution have so conspired to mass and fuse the forces of the Church of God into solid phalanx."

DURING the obsequies of the Vice President, at City Hall, Baltimore, on Friday, Major Harry Gilmor, a well known and conspicuous confederate cavalry officer during the late war, was introduced to Fred Douglass, and a Baltimore paper says the following occurred: The Major said, "Mr. Douglass, let us shake hands across the bloody chasm." Douglass replied, "No, Major Gilmor, there is no bloody chasm; let us shake hands across a free country."

A CITIZEN of Lexington, Ky., has in his possession a quill of a condor which has a history. It was given to Henry Clay in 1824, with an injunction never to cut it until he was elected President, when he was to write his first message with it. In case he were not elected it was not to be cut until a "constitutional President wrote a constitutional message for all the States." After Mr. Clay's death it was given to Millard Fillmore; but he was likewise unable to use it. During the last campaign the owner determined to give it to Mr. Greeley, should he be elected. The quill, which is still uncut, is over three feet long, and is as large round as a man's thumb.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MOSES DICKINSON, aged sixty-four, a farmer at Amherst, was murdered Saturday night. A tramp recently employed by Dickinson is suspected.

THE rubber shoe factory at Malden, Mass., and all adjoining buildings, were burned on Monday morning. Loss probably $150,000; insurance, $90,000.

RETURNS from fifty-nine of sixty-five counties in Alabama show the majority for the ratification of the new Constitution to be 52,248. The remaining six counties will probably swell this to 56,500.

AN English clergyman who has recently visited Salt Lake has given currency to the idea that the Mormons are maturing a project to purchase the Holy Land, and settle themselves up in Jerusalem.

IN the Criminal Court at Chicago, on Monday morning, Frank Williams and Charles Smith, charged with repeating at the last county election, plead guilty and received the extreme penalty of the law for that offence—a fine of $1,000 each and imprisonment in the county jail for one year.

THE Russian fleet consists, at the present time, of 227 vessels of all classes, of which number twenty-nine are iron-clad. They carry in all 527 guns, have a total tonnage of 173,917, and a steam power of 32,728. The fleet is officered by eighty-two Admirals, and 1,222 staff and superior officers.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The Hatfull of Pennies a Barefooted Boy Gathered in a Fulton Ferry Boat.

"Now you just skip out of this," said a big, burly deck hand in the ladies' cabin of a New York Fulton ferry boat, as he caught a thinly clad, shivering barefooted boy by the ear and marched him toward the door. "Get out on the deck—lively now." The little fellow had been asking the passengers for cents, and the man had caught him at it. "Oh, please don't," screamed the child, as the deck hand twisted his ear. "I'll go, I will." A fashionably dressed woman stepped quickly forward, and her silks rustled and her eyes snapped fire as she said, "What has he done; why do you treat the child so harshly?

"He's a young beggar, mum; and the rules doesn't allow beggars in the boats, mum."

"Let him stay in here," said she. "It's cold outside. He is barefooted, and so young, too—why he can't be more than five or six years old."

"He can stay here if he behaves himself. He mustn't beg—its agin the rules, mum," and the big man let go the little one's ear and stood watching him.

"Poor little fellow," mused the lady, scanning the boy's pale, pinched face closely. "You look tired and hungry. I've a mind to give you something."

"It's no use mum if you give him a cent, mum; his folks will take it all away from him before his foot's put ashore three minutes," answered the deck hand.

But the kind lady handed the shivering child one of Uncle Sam's crisp fifty cent promises to pay hereafter, saying, "He certainly needs shoes and something to eat."

"Mistaken charity," persisted the valiant employe. "We know 'em all—he'll get no good of the money."

"He's welcome to the little I gave him," she answered, and noticing that the passengers were regarding her with interest, she added: "And I believe every person in this cabin believes I am right—and that most of them are willing to give the poor child a penny or two."

The passengers did agree with her, and they began dropping money into the little fellow's hat until the episode proved his bonanza.

The boat touched the planking. The boy skipped to shore and across the street to Fulton market. The reporter followed him round into Beekman street, and saw him wait on the corner; two minutes afterward saw the well-dressed lady approach from the other side of the market; saw the boy carefully empty the money into her gloved palm, and passing the pair heard her say cheerfully, "Well, Dick, I guess we'll try the Roosevelt street boat."

CANONSBURG.

Elocutionary Entertainment Before the Colored Literary Society.

CANONSBURG, Nov 26, 1875.

An elocutionary entertainment was given in Prayer Hall (in college building) last evening under the auspices of the Colored Literary Society of this place.

This society was organized in December 1874. It has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations and to-day numbers fifty-two members officered as follows: President, B. E. Crouch; Vice President, Gorge Wheeler; Secretary, Miss Anna Bow. Through the influence of Wm. D. Forten Esq., of Philadelphia, who is very much interested in the welfare of the colored race, Miss C. L. Lecount, principal of the colored high school of Philadelphia, came here and to say that she entertained the large audience which gathered, would be but faint praise.

Among her selections we mention Carleton's poems: "Betsy and I Are Out," "How Betsy and I Made Up," "Gone with a Handsomer Man," "The New Church Organ;" selections from Dennyson, Shakespeare and Reade, and concluded with "Miss Maloney on the "Chinese Question," all of which were received with merited applause.

Another very pleasant feature of the entertainment was the singing by the society.

Wm. D. Forten was then called on, and gave a brief telling speech. The national hymn was sung and the meeting adjourned. M. L. S.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Chas. Leming et ux. to David Hostetter, November 24, 1875; lot on Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city. Price.....Nom.

Thomas Morgan et ux. and Zachariah Bisle et ux. to Fannie Morgan, October 1875; lot on Monterey street, Second ward, Allegheny city. Price.....$150

W. C. McIlvaney et ux. to Albert D. Jones, May 14, 1875; 2 lots in the Thirty-second ward, city. Price.....$150

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Wm. Whigman, September 22, 1874; 2 lots on Petty street, Third ward, McKeesport. Price.....$1,040

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. Co. to Geo. F. Easton, June 12, 1873; lot on Elm avenue, Baldwin township. Price.....$600

Same to same, July 1, 1875; lots Nos. 8 and 9 in Section D, on Elm avenue, Baldwin township. Price.....$2,580

Sheriff's Poll Deed to the Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, October 12, 1875; ¼ interest in lot on Walnut street, McKeesport. Price.....$60

Joshua Swindells et ux. to Mary E. Angell, November 12, 1875; lot on Middle street, Sharpsburg. Price.....$2,750

MAGAZINES.

Scribner

For December is a capital number of a capital magazine. The articles are profusely illustrated, there being seventy cuts altogether. Dr. Holland's "Story of Seven Oaks" comes to a felicitous end. The last chapters are among the most beautiful that have been written. Bret Hart's new story of "Gabriel Conway" grows in interest. There are five chapters given, and the reader is absorbed in the story. Among the other papers are a description of a "Tour of the Nile," by C. S. Welles; "The Last of the Narwhale," a poem by John Boyle O'Reily; a curious study of Japanese art by Noah Brooks, very copiously illustrated; "The Ancient Province of Tusayan," by Major Powell—one of his most important contributions to the Magazine, giving as it does a description of a most interesting people, but one almost unknown; "Spanish Sketches," with pictures from the Dore Series; and "The Site of Solomon's Temple Discovered," a paper which can hardly fail to attract attention. The poetical contributions, besides Mr. O'Reilly's, are by Walter Mitchell (a Harvard poem called "The Mocking Bird"), J. Soule Smith, Mrs. R. S. Greenough, John Trowbridge, R. R. Bowker, and Elizabeth Akers Allen. There is an article on "Our Domestic Service," by Gen. Francis A. Walker; and a brief paper by the late Amasa Walker, on "French and American Currencies." In the editorial departments Dr. Holland discusses "American Authorship," "Winter Amusements," and "The Way we Waste." In "The Old Cabinet" are "Some of the Disillusions of the Age," "Bacon versus Shakespeare," "The Sordid View," "An Unendurable Tyranny," "Mabel Martin," and a sonnet on Longfellow's "Book of Sonnets." The notices of new books are fuller than usual, and there is a considerable variety of them in both "The World's Work" and "Bric-a-Brac."

Wide Awake.

This new Boston juvenile magazine, for December, comes like a wonder-box, packed full of delightful pictures, and stories and poems. The number opens with "Kim's Last Whipping," a delightful story by that favorite among the story-tellers, Sophie May. Merrill gives the story an excellent *frontispiece*. There are also two other capital long stories, "Tim's Partner," by Amanda M. Douglas, and "Five Pounds of Cinnamon," by Holme Maxwell. Besides these, Miss Farman and M. Quad have Thanksgiving Stories, "Out of the Frying Pan," and "Mysie's Thanksgiving." "The Bird's Harvest," is a pathetic little sketch by Mrs. J. D. Chaplin. But it is one of the poems which will especially captivate the children; "Silver Locks and the Bears," by Clara Doty Bates, with six irresistible illustrations, drawn by Mrs. Finley. There are also articles by Ella Rodman Church, Rev. Dr. Chaplin, and Dr. Tourjee, "Parlor Pastimes," by Geo. B. Bartlett, and poems by Joel Benton, Ella Farman, Marian Douglas, and Holme Maxwell, while the "Magic Carpet" is unusually entertaining. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. $2.00 per annum.

Popular Science Monthly.

The December number of the "Popular Science Monthly" is quite as good as any of its predecessors, which may be considered high praise, added to the fact that we think it one of the best periodicals of its class issued. We give the contents of the present number—Martineau and Materialism—By John Tyndall, F. R. S., LL. D.; Opossums and their Young—By Prof. W. S. Barnard, (Illustrated;) Idol-Worship and Fetich-Worship—By Herbert Spencer, I.; On a Piece of Limestone—By William B. Carpenter, LL. D., F. R. S.; Strange Mentae Faculties in Disease—By Hezekiah Butterworth; Progression and Retrogression—By Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, (Illustrated;) Geography and Evolution—By Lieut.-General R. Strachey, F. R. S.; Diamond Cutting—By Dr. A. C. Hamlin, (Illustrated;) Reading as an Intellectual Process—By E. O. Vaille; The Deeper Harmonies of Science and Religion—IV.; Sketch of Principal Dawson, (Portrait;) Editor's Table; Literary Notices; Miscellany, Notes, &c.

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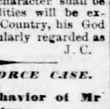
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Every Description of the House Full, Fresh and Complete,
'AND EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO BUYERS OF DRY GOUDS,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

Our very large and rapid sales of Dress Goods, &c., during the season, show the appreciation of our patrons of our efforts to supply them with the largest variety and the very possible value to be found anywhere, but we are offering at present still great bargains in Dress Goods, Black Goods, Silks, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

Extraordinary Good Value in
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
From $1 to $3.50 per yard; every intermediate price, the best value ever offered in Silks.

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BLACK CASHMERES
We have already sold, show our prices in these goods to be unsurpassed in value from 50c cents to $2.50, and still have extraordinary inducements in this line.

BLACK ALPACAS
In every grade, from 25c to 75c per yard and upwards. Splendid value.

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In all desirable fabrics and makes at the lowest possible prices.

One of the choicest assortments of
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In the Union. Dark, best styles plaids and other designs of Dress Goods from 12½c to 35c. Great bargains.

Beautiful Patterns Tycoon Repps, Bright Plaids, Mohairs, Alpacas, Serges, &c. &c.

All the Popular Bargains at
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172 & 174 Federal St.
BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
Prices never before so low with facilities for procuring bargains in Dry Goods unsurpassed in any house in America. We desire to call attention to some specialties we are offering:
At 6½c, all the Best Makes and Styles of Prints.
At 10c, 500 pieces yard wide English Chintzes, Best cloth and color goods; never before sold less than 20c.
At 22c, two cases Invisible Plaid Mohairs in all the new shades, that are now retailing at 37½c.
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At 12½c to 20c, an infinite variety of Dress Goods comprising an assortment from which buyers will find no difficulty in making a selection.
At 25c to 37c, full line of Dress Goods in all departments, all at astonishingly low prices.

BLACK CASHMERES!
The popularity of our line of these goods is well attested by the fact that our sales of them have steadily increased since the season opened. They will well repay an examination.

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At 25c, 31c, 37c and 45c, that will compare favorably with any Goods sold at 35 per cent. higher.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We manufacture these garments ourselves and can assure our customers that they can procure as stylish a garment as any New York made goods at a greatly reduced price, and with the certainty of a perfect fit.

We are receiving New Goods every day, our stock is always full, fresh and complete, and customers can rely at all times in getting just what they want.

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FINANCIAL.

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Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 30, 1875.

Yesterday was a day of decided activity at the banks and in monetary circles. The demand was quite large in the line of discounts, and very considerable activity has been manifested in the way of checking funds. In the general, the loan market continues quiet, but firm. There is a sufficient demand for loans to keep the funds of the banks in use without having much of an idle surplus. In the last two or three days an increasing amount of currency and discounts has been applied for from the country. This goes mainly to the hog country. The drovers are buying largely from the farmers, to whom they must pay cash. As the droves are held back from the market for the purpose of influencing prices, the country banks have to carry the drovers. This coincides with the fact that the receipts of hogs at this point have been light for a week. In other directions nothing new presents itself in the business of the banks. The supply of mercantile paper is fair, and miscellaneous borrowing reaches moderate figures.

The State Superintendent of Banking in New York is stirred up by the failure of the Third Avenue Savings Bank to let the public know what he is doing. His examiners have completed their examination of all the savings banks in that State outside of New York, and of most of the banks in that city. Of the latter, Superintendent Ellis says that the large banks are sound as a dollar, but that there are two or three of the smaller banks that will have to be closed up. The prosecution of the guilty officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank is pushed with relentless vigor, and several additional arrests have been made. The frauds connected with the disappearance of its funds are stated to be greater than thought at first. Important disclosures are threatened. The course of the New York State officials towards the officers of this bank is a good one to follow.

Among the fiscal experiments by which Secretary Bristow will seek to raise the necessary revenue for the coming year for the sinking fund, the reimposition of the duties on tea and coffee will no doubt appear. Whether the Secretary will succeed in persuading a Democratic House of Representatives to levy again the duties that were abolished by Democratic votes is very doubtful. The correspondent at Washington of the New York *Daily Bulletin* thinks the attempt will fail. He says:

There is not the least probability that any tax will be levied on tea or coffee, because Congressmen already here [plead speculation in the large stocks of both on hand as the best argument for a "free breakfast table." It may be, from very careful canvass, assumed as an impossible thing that no Congress will, at the coming session, impose duties on tea and coffee. All revenue laws originate in the House of Representatives, and that body, though Democratic, is by all contingencies of the Speakership and organization problem, committed against any policy that would increase the taxes.

Much interest has been excited by the statement that the duties abolished were directly added to the price, and it has been disputed. The Hon. James B. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, mentions the fact in one of his communications to the State Department. He says that the repeal of the duty on coffee benefited the Brazilian coffee growers, but not the consumers in the United States. We quote:

"When the news of the passage of the abolition of the coffee duty in the United States the price there went up immediately, and the price in the United States suffered no abatement. It was supposed, and intended, of course, that the consumers of coffee in the United States, and especially of Brazilian coffee, chiefly the inhabitants of the Western States, would and should receive the coffee diminished in price by the amount of the duty withdrawn. The consequence of that repeal, however, was entirely different from that expectation. In the same way, when the duty was first imposed, and afterward increased during our civil war, the effect was felt in Brazil even more, in fact, than in the United States."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks 1 o'clock:

Gold	114½	5-20's 1865—coupons	122 ⅝
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	122½	10-40's	117
" 1867	120	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	116⅜	New 5 per cents	113½
" 1868	117½	10-40's—coupons	117 ¾
6-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	108½	Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝
Erie	20¾	Union Pacific	79¼
I. C.	95	Toledo & Wabash	6½
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	123⅝
St. Paul	35½	Adams Express	101
Do. Pref.	68¼	American Express	60½
Michigan Southern	91¼	U. S. Express	92
Do. Central	82¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	93
North Western Com	39½	Quicksilver	17¼
Do. Pref.	84½	Fort Wayne	98
Rock Island	108½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	42	Iron Mountain	75¾
Western Union Tel.	78½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., R. & R. (B)	20¾	Cen. Trans (S)	46¾
Reading (S)	55⅝	Empire Do (A)	51½
Cons. Coal of M. J. (B)	13½	A., V., R. R. 7-30 (B)	73
Oil Creek (B)	75¾	N. Y. C. & Hartford (S)	74
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¼		

NEW YORK, November 29, 1875.

Money 3@5 per cent., closing at 4; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. The customs receipts were $357,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $452,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 484@487. Gold opened at 114¾, fell off to 114¾, rose to 114⅞, and finally closed at 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 2 and 3 per cent. Loans were also made flat. The stronger feeling in gold is partly due to the suspension of sales by the Treasury, and it may be in part on account of a rumor that the marine insurance companies have underwritten policies within a few days on certain steamers in the gulf trade privileged to be used as transports for United States troops. Railroad bonds were strong in late afternoon dealings. Union Pacific firsts sold at 104½@104¾, and closed at 104½@104¾. Sinking funds advanced from 99½ to 99. Central Pacific brought 106½, and Western Pacifics 96½. Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds rose to 81½, firsts selling at 113. Chicago & Northwestern were strong at 98 for plain and 89½@89⅝ for gold coupons. Hannibal & St. Joe convertible receded to 82, and Ohio & Mississippi consolidated sinking funds rose to 93¾. Governments were firm. State securities were quiet.

There was a run on an up-town savings bank to-day, and rumor has it that the concern has taken advantage of the sixty-day clause. The great event of the day in Wall street was the announcement from Washington that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad on the appeal from the Court of Claims. Later advices stated that the decision was unanimous. The effect of this decision upon the securities of the company was very marked, and the highest prices of the day were made at the close, when there was considerable animation and excitement in dealings. The stock rose 5 per cent., from 74¼ to 79¼. The bonds were also up. Pacific Mail sympathized with Union Pacific in consequence of its close connections with the company, and advanced to 42 at the close on large transactions. Kansas Pacific was favorably affected by the Union Pacific decision, and advanced to 15¾. The rest of the market was quiet on late dealings, and a slower improvement, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail absorbing speculative interest. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 131,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwest common, 2,400 St. Paul common, 3,600 preferred, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, and 13,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123⅜; 5-20s of '65, 116½; do new, 117½; do of '67, 122⅜; do of '68, 122½; new 5s, 113½; 10-40s, 117; do coupons, 119½; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 47; do new, 45; Virginia, new, 36; do old, 37; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 79½; Pacific Mail, 41½; Adams Express, 101; Fargo Express, 83½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 53; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 16; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 133½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 62½; Union Pacific, 79½; Lake Shore, 61½; Illinois Central, 95; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwest common, 39; do preferred, 55½; New Jersey Central, 105½; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 65½; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 4½; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do preferred, 104½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joe, 22½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 19½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 104½.

LONDON, November 29—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £19,000. Consols, 93 9-16; new 5s, 104½; 10-40s, 105½; 5-20s '65, 103½; do of '67, 109½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 66f 30c.

FRANKFORT, November 29.—U. S. new 5s, 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 29, 1875.

The situation as regards general business has not varied much since the date of our last report; while there is considerable complaining, trade is about all that can reasonably be expected, as it nearly dries up at this season of the year. The demand for grain, flour, groceries, provisions, and produce generally is confined to supplying necessities, but there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate, and while profits, as a rule, are comparatively light, our merchants generally are in good shape, having reduced their expenses to correspond with their receipts, and furthermore, having exercised greater precaution in the matter of selling goods on time, they have not suffered so much recently from bad debts. We do not look for any material or decided improvement until after stock taking has been completed, and regular yearly settlements effected, which will be about the middle of January, and then it will doubtless be slow, but legitimate.

APPLES—The most noticeable feature during the past week was the diminished receipts, and while there are still some coming forward, the arrivals are insignificant as compared with a month ago; this being the case, there is a firmer feeling on the part of holders, although receipts continue light, and as yet there is has been no improvement in prices. The stock in this market is larger than ever it was before, ranging various estimated at from 40,000 to 80,000 barrels, and dealers have no doubt but they will be able to work them off at a fair prices during the winter, provided they do not commence to decay. Selling, in a jobbing way, at $3a3,50 per bbl. for fair to prime; $3,75a4 for choice to fancy.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in small stock, and steady at 7@7½c per gallon for good to prime.

ALE—We have to report a continued dull market, like almost everything else it is feeling the effect of the hard times; no change in prices.

ASHES—Following are the current jobbing rates: Common Soda Ash (48 per cent.) 3¾; Refined do., 58 per cent., 4 cents; Pearl Ash, 8; Potash, 7½a8; Nitrate Soda, 4; Manganese, 6½; Arsenic, 3½; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; river beans are quoted at $1,40 per bu. to the trade, which is less than mediums can be laid down here from Detroit. It is probable there will be an increased demand as soon as the winter sets in, as they are about the cheapest and most substantial article of food that can be obtained, and the indications are that people generally will have to make their money go as far as possible this winter.

BUTTER—There has been a fair degree of activity during the past week in good stock, and prices are well maintained; common and medium grades, however, with which the market is overstocked, continues very dull, and holders are working it off as best they can. Prime to choice rolls, 27a30c; medium to fair, 23a25c; common to fair, 12a15c. Dealers continue to complain that the most of the Butter coming forward is rather common in point of quality, and a good deal of it is bad; we have understood already stated, the market is overstocked with it, while fine table qualities are in steady demand and selling with out much difficulty, at outside figures.

BROOM CORN—Quiet; sales confined principally to long brush, which appears to be in better request. Short and inferior are neglected. Shorts here consists principally of the latter grade. We quote: Hurl at 10 1-2a11c; green brush, that will work into a choice hurl broom, 8 1-2a9c; red tipped do, 7a8c; inferior do, 5a6c; short crooked, 3 1-2a5c; crooked, 4 1-2a5 1-2c.

BROOM HANDLES—No. 1 Plain, $15 to $18 per thousand; No. 2 Plain, $12 to $14 per thousand; No. 1 Painted, $22 to $25 per thousand; No. 2 Painted, 20 to $21 per thousand.

BROOMS—No. 2 common, $2,25; No. 3 hurl, $2,50; No. 4 hurl, $3,00; No. 5 hurl, $3,25; No. 6 hurl, $3,50; No. 3 carpet, $3,75; No. 4 carpet, $4,00; No. 5 carpet, $4,25; Steamboat, $3,75; toy, $1,50; whisks, $1,50a 2,00 per doz.

COOPERAGE—The market is depressed, owing to the limited demand for barrels and large supply of staves. We quote price ass follows: Barrels, country made, $1,15; do city, $1,25; prime dry staves, matched, $20a30; prime do, unmatched, $26a28; prime heading, $20a30; river staves in full supply, and have been sold at a large sacrifice.

COKE—Trade continues much the same as it has been for some time past; no change in prices, $2,50a2,75 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—Our merchants, we refer particularly to those who ship by river, have been very busy during the week, and it is estimated that about 4,500,000 bushels were shipped out, most of which is destined for southern markets. This last rise has cleaned up about all the coal that was loaded, and the trade is now in pretty good shape for the winter.

CHEESE—The market continues sluggish, as it usually is at this particular time, and it is not likely that there will be any very decided improvement until January; prices, however, we refer particularly to the Cheese, are still maintained. Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c for August, and 14a14½c for September make. New York Goshen, 15c.

CORDAGE AND ROPE — There has been a fair trade during the past week, especially for Rope, but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15¾ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	15¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

ITALIAN ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	12¾ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	12¾ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	12¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	12¾ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay twine	12¾ "
Tarred lath yarn	11¾ "

CRANBERIES—$10a11 per bbl.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon; no charge for packages.

CEMENT AND LIME—Following are the present rates: Rosendale, $3,65a3,75; Piermont, $1,55a1,75; Cleveland, $1,65a1,75. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4a4,25; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, $3,50a 3,75. Cement—Coxhoghlenny, $1,75a2,00; Louisville, $2,a2,25; Rosedale, $3,00a3,50; Portland, $6,50a7; White Sand, $1,75.

CANNED GOODS—Very active, and advancing, some goods entirely out of the market.

2 lb. Peaches	$1,75	Winslow's Corn	$2,25
3 lb. Peaches	2,25	Baltimore Corn	1,50
3 pound extra		Marrowfat peas	2,00
2lb Tomatoes	3,00	Red Cherries	2,15
3 lb pie Peaches	1,75	White Cherries	2,50
Lima Beans	2,00	2 lb. Tomatoes	1,35
3 lb. Tomatoes	$1,65a1,70		

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of choice new halves Peaches at 13a13 1-2c; peeled, 20a21c; quarters, 10 1-2a10¾c. Dried Apples in fair demand at 10 1-2a11c for southern quarters. Pitted Cherries, 25a28c. Pared Peaches, 20a23c. Unpitted Cherries, 7a8c. Blackberries dull; 13a14c.

EGGS—The market is well supplied with pickled, but fresh are scarce, and bringing full prices—28a29—some dealers quote up to 30c, but the most of the sales have been at 28c. Pickled ranged all the way from 20a29c, according to brand.

FEATHERS—Selling slowly at 60a62c for choice white and 25a40 for mixed as to quality.

FLOUR—Trade in this article has been quiet during the past week, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important for comment. We continue to complain of the new winter wheat flour, the great portion of which it, would appear, is of an inferior quality, made from sprouty wheat, and the consequence is an increasing demand for spring wheat flour, new stock of which appears to be equal to the old. Old winter wheat flour is becoming scarce, and commands from 25 to 75 cents per barrel over spring, while between now and the old spring wheat there appears to be little or no difference. Quotations, in a jobbing way, may be given as follows: New red or white winter, $6,a6,75; old ditto, $7a7,25; old amber, $7,40a7,50; old white, $8a9. Spring wheat flours, $6,50a 6,75 for Wisconsin and $7a7,25 for Minnesotas—best brands above $7. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per pound.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for good sound winter Wheat, and but little offering, while that which is in any way damaged is not wanted, and is hard to sell at any price. Quotations may be given as follows: New Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1,60a$1,10 for common to fair; $1,75 a1,20 for medium and $1,25a1,30 for good to prime; old red, $1,40a1,45—we are cognizant of a sale after the past day or two at $1,45. New white Wheat, for which there is not much inquiry, ranges all the way from $1,30a1,40. As already stated, good sound wheat is wanted, but it is difficult to dispose of any other kind. The receipts of Oats have fallen off considerably, and with rather more inquiry, the market is firmer, but as yet there is no quotable improvement in prices; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 37a38c; ditto white, 40a41c; prime western white, 42a43c. Old Shelled Corn is firmer and a shade higher; quotable at 62a67c free in elevator, for good mixed to prime yellow; old ear in light stock, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it, 65a68c on track; new crop ear is irregular; 43a45c for white, and 48a52c for yellow, according to condition—most of the offerings are soft, ears not well filled. Sale of one car of new Shelled (yellow) on Saturday, at 48c. Rye continues quiet and nominal at 80a85 cents. Barley dull, and there is as wide a range in prices as there is a great difference in point of quality: $1,00a1,25 for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is dull, as it generally is at this particular time, and no improvement need be expected during the remainder of the year. Sugars are firmer, and we advanced our quotations slightly on refined goods. Coffees are reported firmer, although roasted was reduced one cent per pound in this market to-day. There is a very fair demand for new crop New Orleans Molasses, and at current rates it is cheaper than fine Syrups. Valencia Raisins and Prunes are lower.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11
Powdered	11¼
Standard A	10⅜
Standard B	10⅛
Standard Ex C	10⅛
Refined Yellows	9¾
N. O. new crop	8¾

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	26
Prime Rio	24½
Good Rio	22
Old Gov. Java	24
Choice	70
Prime	65

SYRUPS.

Fair	55
Dark	45

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	75
N.O. prime	65
Demarara	50

RICE.

Carolina	8¾
Rangoon	7¾

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @ 100
Uncolored	35 @ 90
Imperial	80 @ 90
Japan	40 @ 85
Oolong	40 @ 80
Souchong	35 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11
L. Raisins, per box	3 25
Currents, per lb	8
Turkish Prunes	9 @10
French Prunes	11 @12

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	8¾
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	65 @ 90
81 Carb Soda, in kegs	5¾ @ 6
81 Carb Soda, assorted	6
Concentrated Lye	$4 50@5 50
Rabbit's Best, per box	25
White Russian, per box	6 00

GAME—The receipts as yet have been light, and prices are pretty well up in consequence; quotable as follows: Wild mallardes, 18a22c per lb; whole Deer, 8a10 cents; grey and black Squirrels, $1,40a1,50 per dozen; Fox Squirrels, $2a2,50 per dozen; Mallard Ducks, $3,50a4 per dozen; Quail at $2,50a3; Pheasants, 25c per pair; Wild Turkeys, $1,50a2 each; Rabbits, 15a25c each.

HAY—There is a continued fair demand for baled, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged; upland prairie, on track, $13a14; No. 1 timothy, $19a20; No. 2 ditto, $17a18. Loose, from country wagons, $15a21, according to condition and quality.

HONEY—Is quoted at 28a30c per pound in small boxes, with a very fair demand.

HEMP—Quoted at $155 per ton for Kentucky Rough.

HIDES—The receipts are large, the demand somewhat improved, and prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7½a 8¼
Green Salted Steers, Light	8 a 9¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	10 a 11¾
Green Salted Calf	12 a14
Green Butcher Cows	6
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10
Dry Flint	18
Dry Salted	16
Dry Calf	20
Slunk	10

LEATHER—Trade steady, and not much change since our last report. Rough Leather, Finished Harness and Sole in good demand. Upper and Calf very low, and slow sale. Light Kips are in better demand. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.36@0.38
Oak Sole, city	0.38@0.40
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid	0.36@0.37
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.28@0.31
Red Sole, good dgt	0.25@0.28
Oak, Rough	0.25@0.28
Harness, city oak	0.30@0.32
Harness, country	0.28@0.30
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.26@0.27
Skirting, B A	0.30@0.32
Fair Bridle, ⅌ doz	60.00@70.00
Bolt Leather	0.40@0.46
Finished Calf	0.90@1.00
Finished Upper, ⅌ foot	0.18@0.22
Finished Kips	0.40@0.45

LUMBER—Trade in finished lumber continues very dull, and prices are lower now than they have been for several years. Following are the current rates:

Flooring, No. 1	$27 00
" No. 2	23 00
Best No. 1 Shingles	3 00
Moulded Weatherboards per M	27 00
Shaving No 1 per M	25 00
Common Surfaced Boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Mouldings 20c per inch square per running foot. Inside Shutters from $4 to $6 per window.

Window Frames and Pulley Stiles $2,50 to $4,50 per opening. Doors from $1,50 to $4,50 each.

MILL FEED—We have to report a continued dull market, although prices have undergone no change recently. Less than per ton, $16 to 17; Middlings, $25a27; Seconds, Shipstuffs, $19a21; Chopped Feed, $25 a27.

ONIONS—The market is overstocked and exceedingly dull; quotable, in a jobbing way, at $1,50a2 per barrel—it would be difficult to dispose of a round lot at any price.

OILS—Prices & Gallagher's quote as follows: strained Lard Oil, $1,10a1,12 per gallon. Wm. Alexander & Co's extra winter, 98c a $1,00 per gallon. Procter & Gambles' No. 1, 85c@ 90c. No. 2, 75a80c. Miners' oil, white, 68a70c; yellow, 64a66. An early advance in Miners' oil is not improbable, the stock of Crude in the hands of crushers and holders, it is thought will be inadequate to the demand. Linseed oil is firm and higher, 58a60. Carbon continues dull, but unchanged; quotable at 11@ 1-2a10 3-4c for standard brands by the car load.

PROVISIONS—Trade in our market continues slow, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are weak, although without any decided change since the date of our last report. A Chicago paper, of Saturday, says: "Orders are coming in more slowly. They were numerous early in the season because the world was out of meat, and had got to have it, but there is a general disinclination to pay present prices for anything ahead, as most buyers claim that prices are too high to be safe, as they will materially check consumption, especially when breadstuffs are so low in proportion. The speculative deal continues active, because there is already a long line out for future, and that sustains the market and keeps up hogs in sympathy. Packers were disposed to go slow, in the absence of orders, and the prospect is unpromising for the near future tends to stiffen prices for forward delivery."

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	12½	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	11¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12¾	Do. half barrels	12
Hf Sast Bacon, S. C.	13¾	Lard, Ref. for export use, in tierces	11
Brief Sast, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	13	Do, in ¼ bbls	11½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	90	Do, in ½ barrels	12
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do, 2 lb caddies	16¾
Rib Sides	14¾	Do, 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	15¾	Do, 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	16	Do, 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22,50	Ham Sausage	10
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Carbon Oil	—
Lard Oil	1,10@1,12	Cheese	13

POULTRY—Has been in fair demand, and with a limited stock, prices are firm but unchanged. Live Chickens, 45a50 cents per pair; Ducks, 55a60c; Turkeys, 15a16c per lb. dressed Chickens, 12a13c per lb; dressed Ducks, 13a14c; Turkeys, 15a16c.

POTATOES—The receipts have slacked up considerably within the past week, and with a steady demand, the market is firmer, and in some instances an advance has been obtained; Peach Blows quotable, by the car load on track, at 40a42c; Peerless and Early Rose, 35a38, and 28a30c for reds. Jersey Sweets, 3a3,25 per bbl.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEEDS—Continue very quiet—there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Timothy Seed, $2,70a2,75; Flax Seed, $1,35a1,60; Clover Seed, $7a7,25.

TALLOW—The market is reported easier, prime city rendered, 9¾a10c per pound; country about 1c per pound less.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues fairly active, more so possibly than it usually is at this season of the year, our manufacturers are all pretty well supplied with orders, but there is no improvement in prices as yet. We continue to quote at 75 per cent. off Pittsburgh list, in a jobbing way.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

Quality.	Dimensions.	Price.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 6 75
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75
8 by 11 to 8 by 12	7 50	8 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	10 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		11 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		14 00
18 by 22		12 00
18 by 24 to 20 by 30		13 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00
26 by 36 to 28 by 44		16 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		22 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		25 00
34 by 58 to 32 by 60		30 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		40 00

All sizes over 24 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ⅌ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

WOODEN WARE—In steady demand. We quote Corry M'f'g Co.'s No. 1 three-hoop tubs, $8,00 per dozen. No. 2 two-hoop tubs, $7,00 per dozen. No. 3 two-hoop tubs, $6,00. Two-hoop pails, $1,80; three-hoop pails, $2,05 dozen. Keelers, $1,50 (per nest). Globe Wash Boards, $2,15 per dozen; Common Wash Boards, $2,25 per dozen. Round Head Clothes Pins, 90c per box; Kalamazoo (full count) $1,25 per box.

WHITE LEAD—Standard brands quoted at 9¾c by the carload, and ¼ to ½c for job lots.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 29, 1875.

Trade continues very dull, and the general position of the market here instead of improving, as it was hoped it would, appears to be growing worse and worse; in other words while the raw article is holding its own the product continues to decline, and what is still worse, it does not appear to be wanted. Crude was quoted steady to-day at $1,57 1-2 for shipment and $1,67 1-2a1,70, delivered here in barges. Refined nominal at 12½c delivered in Philadelphia; private advices from New York reported that Baltimore delivery was offering there at 12c, Refiners say that quoted rates wont begin to cover actual cost.

The Barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries, offering at $1,15 and city make at $1,25.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl	1,250
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F & Co.	780
McKee & Son	Warden F & Co.	700
Logan & Co.	Geo. Pohl	350
Total		3,082

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. T. Baum	Loomis o w	160
Taft & P.	Empire o w	80
Total		240

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 29, 1875.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was the largest we have had to report for some time, footing up over 1,000 head, and while the market was slow in consequence, the better grades of cattle, of which the supply was not much, if any, in excess of the demand, brought fully as much as last week. The average quality was again common, but with the exception mentioned, there was a good assortment, and butchers had no difficulty in obtaining the kind they wanted; in addition to an unusually heavy supply, the demand was light, as it always is at this particular time, when poultry, game and oysters are largely substituted in place of beef, and trade was generally reported unsatisfactory. Prime to extra butcher cattle, of which the number on sale was small, scarcely equal to the demand, sold readily at full prices, but all other grades opened dull, dragged all the way through, and at the close there were quite a number remaining unsold.

Butchers generally complain of slow meat markets; some of them report that they are not selling much over one-half the quantity of beef they usually do at this particular time, and as a natural consequence, they are not buying as many cattle. The hard times have brought about one good result for the butchers, it has increased the demand for boiling beef, chucks and other rough meats; before the panic the complaint was, that there was no demand for rough meats; butchers alleged that they had no difficulty in disposing of their fine cuts and that, too, at very stiff prices, but that they had no sale for boiling meat.

Drovers nearly all continue to complain of trade in this market, even at best, as being very unsatisfactory, that, in addition to small margins for profits, collections are very slow, and that they continue to lose more or less in the shape of bad debts.

The stock on sale was reported as follows: Gerson & K., C'o 124 D. St. Clair, Ohio 29
Marks & Bro. " 57 S. H. Cockins, " 20
Marks & T., " 40 J. F. Sponsaller Ba. 17
W. Moonshine, " 18 M. Humes, Penna 12
J. Silberberg, " 19 P. Shieltemantle " 6
E. Katz, " 19 M. Flinner, " 6
N. & J. Rothchild 19 Arnold & W. " 24
Gerson & L., " 36 I. Zeigler, " 24
S. Krause, " 16 Anil & W., " 39
Lowenstein & L. " 17 E. Wolfe " 16
L. Rothchild, " 21 S. Matthews " 17
A. Greenwald Ohio 35 E. Barnes, " 11
D. James, " 19 Ackerman & Co. " 42
J. Trimble, " 21 Lowenstein & Co. " 6
S. R. Head, " 21 Temple, " 19
S. B. Bay, " 20 Grimes, " 16
Black & F., " 20 J. Hook, " 9
John Wiesner, " 20 J. Hamilton, " 33
Jas. McCort, " 20 E. Jackson, " 19
Shaffer & H., Pa, 19 G. Stroud, " 15

Total 1,014
Total last Monday 682

SALES.

S. Marks & Bro. reported 101 head; sold stockers at 3,50a3,65, and butcher cattle at 4a7c.

M. Kraus & Son had 27 head on sale—sold 19 head at 6¼c; balance unsold.

S. Traurman & Son, one car mixed Indiana stock at 4a5¼c; 1 car common to good Chicago steers at 4¼a5c.

Isaac Zeigler sold 24 head of Washington Co., Pa., heifers and steers, for R. W. Parkinson, at 3½a4¾c.

Ed. Jackson sold 4 fat cows, averaging 1,200, at 3¾c; 6 smooth 1,200 lb. steers at 3 a3¾c.

G. C. Crum, of Ohio, sold two choice steers, averaging 1,000 pounds, to J. F. Bellsteine, at 7½; 1 fair, 1,400 steers at 5½c, and one extra, 1,600 heifer, at 6¾c.

Nicholas Carr sold 15 head common 1,200 Washington Co. steers, for Geo. Stroud, at 4a5 1-2c.

Kahn & Co. sold 2 cars of Chicago stockers at 3¼a3¾c, and 6 cars of butcher cattle at 4a7½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 68 head of mixed Ohio steers and heifers, at prices ranging from 4¾a5c.

Head & Trimble, of Ohio, reported 31 head of small two year old heifers and steers, at 4 3-4a6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale, although small, was somewhat larger than that of last week, and while the general tone of the market was calling there was no quotable decline in prices, it is certain prime stock brought fully as much as last week, but common was no doubt in some instances worked off at a decline. There were some good sheep left over, but they were not in demand, and were not put on sale until most of the buyers were supplied. Prime to extra may be quoted at 5 1-2a5¾c in a retail way; medium to good, 4 1-2a5c; common to fair, 3 1-2a4c; prime to extra Lambs, 6a6 1-2c per pound; medium to good, 5a5 1-2c. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

L. Carlsen, 225 M. Flinner, Penna. 28
P. Sheitemantle " 75 W. Humes " 60
M. Humes " 30 J. R. Pringle " 52
J. McCullough " 30 Henry Bry " 30
R. McCaslin " 200 J. F. Neely " 60

Total 820
Total last Monday 720

HOGS.

There was a very fair retail demand today, which was somewhat somewhat by the cool weather, but as compared with last Monday there was no decided change in prices, which ranged all the way from 5a7¾c per pound, according to quality. If hogs would drop to 6a6 1-2c the butchers would buy a great many more than they are.

TRADE NOTES.

There is a continued scarcity of good veals, and with considerable inquiry prices are still maintained; selling at 6a7 for fair to prime.

FRESH COWS.

The supply on sale was again light today; country dealers report that in addition to very bad roads, rendering it difficult to drive, cows are hard to buy in first hands, especially good milkers, and as a consequence good ones are scarce and valuable. Quotable at $80a65 for prime; $45a50 for fair, and $30a35 for common.

IMPORTS BY R

HOME NEWS.

Hypothecated.

Thomas Keefe gave bail yesterday before the Mayor for a hearing on a charge of having robbed Captain Smith, at the corner of Third avenue and Market street, on Saturday night, of $35.

Justice Promptly Administered.

The party Geo. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who was arrested on Nov. 10th, 1875, for maliciously obstructing the A. V. R. R. track and breaking switch lights at South Oil City, Venango county, has been sentenced to four years hard labor in separate and solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary.

The Hospital Fair.

Wednesday of this week is the time set for the opening of the grand fair at City Hall, in behalf of the Homeopathic Hospital, and the dinners will commence on that day. The friends of this worthy charity will only need this intimation to induce them to rally to the support of the excellent ladies having the undertaking in hand. They desire contributions of all kinds, especially for the lunch dinners, which are to be made particularly inviting. These dinners and suppers, also—are to begin the first day, Wednesday. The hall is to be transformed into a thing of beauty, and beauties will also abound. To-day the notes of preparation are sounding, and by Wednesday everything will be in readiness for the week's enjoyment.

Temperance Matters.

Regular meetings of the Temperance Alliance and the Prohibition Central Committee were held yesterday. The attendance was not large.

In the Alliance a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Ormond and T. H. Rabe, Esq., was appointed to see what can be done in the way of inducing manufacturers to change their pay day from Saturday to Monday.

A motion to petition the Legislature for a re-enactment of the Local Option Law, and an amendment to ask for a strict prohibitory law instead, were presented and laid over until the next meeting.

Nothing of any importance was done in the Prohibition Committee, further than appointing Monday next as the time for deciding to which township the prize flag belongs for having polled the largest number of aqueous votes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The French opera of "Girofle-Girofla" had its first English rendering in this city last night at the hands of that most charming and exquisite of singers and actresses, Mrs. James A. Oates and her excellent company. It was produced at the Academy of Music in April last for the first time in Pittsburgh, with Miss Cornelie Geoffroy as *Girofle-Girofla* and Mlle. Leontine Minelli as *Marasquin*. These *roles* were filled last night by Mrs. Oates and Mr. Chas. H. Drew. The former has not lost a particle of her freshness, piquancy and vivacity, which makes her such a great favorite wherever she goes, nor has her singing lost any of its magnetism. In addition to Mr. Drew she was ably assisted by Mr. Howson as *Bolero*, Mr. Hall as *Mourzouk*, Mrs. Harry Chapman as *Aurore*, and a good chorus. The drinking song, the sweetest part of the opera, was heartily applauded and had to be repeated. This evening "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be given.

Library Hall.

The dramatic combination that supported Miss Charlotte Thompson last night in "Jane Eyre" is one of unusual merit. We regret that it was obliged to play before a house that was by no means as large a one as it should have been. Miss Thompson is one of the most graceful and natural actresses, not only in action in expression, but in voice and feature, that visits this city. Her interpretation of *Jane Eyre* surpassed any rendition of that character that has been attempted in Pittsburgh for years. No one seeing Miss Charlotte Thompson, and she is only the poor, despised, but struggling and independent *Jane Eyre* who is before the auditor and enlists their warmest sympathy. Miss Thompson so completely disappears in the character who personates that this illusion is maintained unbroken to the end. In the closing scene where *Lord Rochester* tells her of his love, the delight that shone in her deep black eyes, and illuminates her whole face, displays a power in the way of facial expression that but very few can command. Miss Sheridan's rendition of *Adele* was the best we ever saw. All the remaining *roles* were well sustained, particularly that of *Jacob Butterup*, by Mr. Wallace.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

Harrigan & Hart, together with their company, filled this theatre with the biggest audience it has accommodated since it assumed its present name. Their engagement is destined to be an immense success.

Trimble's Varieties.

Geo. France, in his new sensational play of "Wide Awake," with his wonderful dogs, Brunot and Cæsar, together with the numerous other attractions presented by Mr. Aims, make a strong bill.

English Opera.

Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week will be devoted to English Opera at Library Hall by a combination embracing the brightest stars in the whole galaxy.

Charity Fair.

The fair at old City Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Charitable Association of the Homeopathic Hospital, commences to-morrow and continues one week.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Register Harper's Report of the Compromise Agreed Upon.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Register Harper presented his report in the matter of the compromise between the Nation Trust Company and the creditors of the same.

The Register reports that he presided at the composition meeting held at Raldon's school house, on September 10th, last. He then continues:

"At said meeting there was presented on behalf of said debtors a statement of their assets and liabilities, followed by a proposition for composition, in which after stating that there were assets in the hands of James Veech, Esq., trustee, and John H. Bailey, Esq., receiver, the amount of $504,090 50, which, after being applied to the payment of the liabilities, would leave a balance unpaid requiring a sum equal to fifty and one tenth per cent. of the entire liabilities in order to pay it, they proposed to pay to such a person whom the creditors at the meeting might select as trustee such sums of money in four equal annual instalments, from June 15th, 1875, without interest, as would pay the said fifty and one-tenth cents on the dollar, the same to be secured in such manner as might be satisfactory to the majority of a committee of five to be chosen by the meeting.

"After due consideration of the statement and proposition, a resolution was offered accepting the latter, which was passed by the statutory majority—by the signatures of one-half in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present and duly represented.

"At the meeting William B. Negley, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, was chosen as Trustee, and Alexander Patterson, James P. Speer, Samuel S. Boggs, Israel S. Patcher and John H. Kerr the committee on securities.

"Since said meeting a mass of papers, duly verified, have been filed with me containing the confirmation of the resolution accepting the said proposition for composition, which I have carefully examined and find to be amply sufficient for the intended purpose."

Owing to the disorganized condition of the accounts of the company at the time of the failure, a few errors were unavoidable in making up the list of creditors. After careful revision, the Register found that the following names were duplicated: "Mrs. E. Knowlson, A. Schause, James Stewart. The name of Jeremiah Nolan was duplicated as "Knolan." I also find the accounts of the following persons to be closed: Mary Donovan, John Hanlon, Bernard Rafferty, Robert Black, John Dremi or Dreni, John Hamilton, Henry Lucas, J. F. Lutton, T. McGregor, Joseph Torrens, Dennis Kelly and John Hardman."

The report concludes as follows:

"With the changes above indicated, I make the following summary, showing the number of creditors whose claims are over fifty dollars and unsecured and the amounts for the various steps in proceedings for composition, viz, as shown by

DEBTORS' STATEMENT.

Total number of creditors over $50	617
Judgment creditors	27
Duplicated and settled	16
	43
Total	574
Whole amount of liabilities	$973,094 49
Am't of judgments	$49,047 72
Settled, &c	5,739 79
	45,787 51
Total	$927,306 98

There were present and duly represented at the meeting 190 creditors whose claims aggregated the sum of $553,430 28; of that number and amount 176 creditors, whose claims aggregate the sum of $528,819 84, signed the resolution.

The confirmation papers have been signed by 380 creditors whose claims aggregate the sum of $831,011.90.

RECAPITULATION.

Number present at meeting	190
Amount	$553,430 28
NECESSARY TO PASS RESOLUTION.	
Number	95
Amount	$416,572 71
SIGNED RESOLUTION.	
Number	176
Amount	$528,819 84
BASIS FOR CONFIRMATION.	
Whole number of creditors	574
Aggregate indebtedness	$927,306 98
NECESSARY TO CONFIRM.	
Number	385
Amount	$463,653 49
SIGNED CONFIRMATION.	
Number	380
Amount	$831,011 90

In conclusion I beg leave to report that all of the proceedings herein have been regular and correct, and that the resolution accepting the debtors' proposition was legally passed, and that it has been duly confirmed.

The report was received and filed, and the clerk directed to give the usual five days' notice to creditors. If no exceptions are filed before the 9th of December, the terms of composition will be confirmed.

The New York Water Crackers
Are the best water crackers in the market. Ask your grocer for them.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Question of Representation—The Proposed Act for the Reduction in Select Council—The Act is Strongly Opposed—Resolutions in Respect to Vice President Wilson—General Routine Matters.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

The following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Arnholt, Barckley, Bates, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Clark, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Evans, Fahnestock, Finley, Fox, Frochlich, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Rodgers, Sawyer, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller, and President Gross.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.

The chair stated that the first business in order, according to action taken at last meeting, was the consideration of the act with reference to a readjustment of the Council representation from the several wards. The act has been published in our columns. The gist of it is contained in these words:

"The provisions of this section shall take effect on the 1st day of January 1st, 1877; and that the members of said Councils of said city or cities of the second class, elected in 1875, for the term of two years, from January 1, 1876 shall hold office only until the first Monday of April, 1877 and those elected in February 1876, for the term of two years, from January, 1877, shall not take their seats in said Councils, but said seats shall remain vacant and their said term or office abolished. That there shall be an election for members of Select Council of city or cities held on the third Tuesday of February, 1877, and annually thereafter, that the persons elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1877, to the Select Council of said city or cities for the odd numbered wards, shall hold their office for the term of one year, from the first Monday of April 1877, and those elected from even numbered wards, shall hold their office for the term of two years, except when they are elected to fill a vacancy in such term, when they shall be elected to fill such vacancy, for the unexpired term."

"SECTION 2. That the Councils of any of said cities of the second class shall hereafter have authority to at any time change the boundry lines, and to increase or diminish the number of such wards by division or consolidation of said wards or otherwise."

The Clerk read the act.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that the act be approved.

Mr. BRAUN objected to the act, because it took away the prerogative of the people by cutting off nine months from the term of two years, from January, 1876, to 1877, and to take their seats in 1876, to continue in office for two years. The act also was objectionable because it conflicted with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the year, which fixed the time for Councilmen taking their seats and going out of office. He thought if reform was needed the best way to effect it was to elect the Councilmen at large, without respect to ward lines.

Mr. SHIPTON said Select Council was two large. It was unwieldy. Business was retarded. He thought there ought to be a reduction. If the act was passed by only one-fourth the membership, business would be better and more speedily disposed of.

Mr. AIKEN explained at some length the meaning of the act. It was intended to reduce representation. It was the best method that could be desired. It might cut off a part of the terms of some members, but it was only for a part of one year.

Mr. LIDDELL said it was not just. It was intended to make Councils more effective. At present there was too much trouble in securing a quorum, and too much time consumed in calling the roll of "seventy-two members." Councils in its present shape was unwieldy.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE objected to the act, because he thought there ought to be two representatives from each ward—because if one could not be present the other could, and so the ward would have a representative at every meeting. He also objected to the wording of section 2 of the act, which gave Councils the power to change the ward lines, and to increase or diminish the number of wards by division or consolidation. He thought that was a dangerous power to put in the hands of Councils, as it might lead to such a consolidation that some morning the people of the South Side or the East End would find that they had been deprived of a representative because such action was taken.

Mr. METZGAR was opposed to the act on the same grounds. He objected to taking the power of changing the ward lines out of the hands of the people, where it now was, and putting it into the hands of Councils. He thought this would lead to unpleasant complications.

Mr. HOLLIDAY moved to strike out section 2. He was opposed to putting such a power in the hands of Councils.

Mr. AIKEN said the intention of the framers of the act was to give Councils by section 2 the power to reduce the representation by reducing the number of wards —unite wards which had but few votes in them and but two hundred taxables—and make them on a par with wards which had eighteen hundred to two thousand taxables. He thought such a reduction was nothing but fair.

Mr. CARR thought that to put such a power into the hands of Councils would be very dangerous. Power should not be used indiscreetly. Party politics would invade Councils, and the dominant party would make the party lines to suit themselves.

Mr. SAWYER was strongly opposed to any reduction in the Council representation. He believed the number of members of Select Council should never fall below seventy-two. The idea of reducing the grand jury of the people. There would be less opportunity for corruption. He believed in the old maxim "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety." The gentleman's speech was interspersed with numerous references to history, both ancient and modern to show that large bodies were the best to guard the liberty and rights of the people.

President GROSS (Mr. BRAUN in the chair) strongly favored the act. He feared, however, a slight change, and believed that all difficulties could be obviated. Councilmen elected previous to the passage of the act were allowed to serve out their full term.

Mr. VIERHELLER called attention to the fact that there were nineteen committees to appoint. He thought it would be hard to make thirty-six members "go around" among so many committees. He was opposed to any reduction.

Mr. DANNELLS favored the act, and cited a number of reasons in support of his views.

Mr. DOYLE moved to recommit the act back to the committee.

Mr. SAWYER moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost by a vote of 30 nays to 21 yeas.

The question then came on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BRUCE said the committee had been instructed to report what legislation was necessary to reduce the representation. They had gone beyond their duties by reporting a second section to the proposed act, which had created all the trouble. If this second section was stricken out, the rest of the act would, in all probability, be approved. He thought they might as well take the bull by the horns at once, as they could not hold him by the tail any longer.

A vote was then taken on the motion to recommit. The vote was very close.

Some confusion occurred as to the announcement of the vote. When the clerk announced the result of the vote both Mr. Braun and President Gross were on the platform.

When Mr. Braun left the platform President Gross announced that the question to re-commit had been carried.

Mr. BRAUN objected to this announcement, and claimed that he had understood the vote differently, and had made a decision before leaving the chair that the question to re-commit had been lost.

President GROSS contended he had not heard such an announcement, and that he would hold to his own decision.

This conflict occasioned considerable merriment, but finally it was settled by taking a vote from President Gross' decision.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 29 to 20.

Mr. BRAUN moved to adjourn. Lost.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Business from the wards was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER presented three petitions for reduction of taxes. Ruled out of order, as the limit of time had passed.

Also, an ordinance extending the provisions of section 28, title Streets, to the Steam Heating Fuel Company. Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, an ordinance authorizing the leasing of certain city property to the Bacelsor Flint Glass Company. Referred.

Mr. METZGAR offered a new ordinance with reference to street peddlers licenses. Referred.

Mr. SHIPTON, by permission, verbally communicated to Councils the fact that the Finance Committee had placed the temporary loan authorized by Councils.

Mr. AIKEN, an ordinance with reference to changing the ward lines. The ordinance empowered Councils to change the lines whenever its citizens should so vote at any municipal election, and to fix the representation accordingly. Laid on the table.

Mr. BROWN, petition for refunding of overpaid tax. Referred.

Mr. KERR from the Committee on Ordinances said they had an ordinance prepared with reference to street peddling, but desired to lay it over, as a new petition had been received, very numerously signed, since the ordinance had been prepared.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE called up the ordinance locating Washington street, between Warden street and Noblestown plank-road, Thirty-sixth ward. Referred to the City Engineer for report at the next meeting.

Mr. O'NEILL called up an ordinance for grading and paving an alley in the Eighth ward. Passed.

The following business from Common Council was disposed of. Viewers' report on opening of Putnam street; approved. Viewers' report on damages by grading of Sylvan avenue; approved. Ordinance for opening of Mary street; passed finally. Resolution authorizing the Controller to issue a warrent in favor of K. Bracken for $400 for making approaches to Wilmot street bridge; passed. Viewers' report on Second avenue sewer; passed. Viewers' report on Washington street sewer; passed. Viewers' report on opening of Bates alley; passed. Viewers' report on opening of Grandview avenue; laid over. Viewers' report on assessment of damages for grading Hemlock alley; passed. Ordinance for opening of Fifty-fourth street; laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

In this branch the following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Aull, Bell, Boucher, Connelly, Flinn, Flannery, Fox, Fritz, Finnerty, Foley, French, Glass, Hahn, Hughes, Kerr, Laughran, Mears, Nesbit, Perchment, Powers, Pauline, Reilly, Rowswell, Rolfe, Siebert, Smith, Speakman, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, Young and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, &c.

On the call of the wards the following new business was presented:

Mr. Thompson, petition of John A. Finney for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, appeal of Joseph M. Gazzam. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Green alley, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Referred.

Also, an ordinance changing the name of First street to Fort street. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, resolution for a warrant in favor of James Kerr, for $8.50, overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, appeal of John Couch, of the Thirty-first ward, for reduction of assessment. Referred.

Mr. CONNELLY, petition of E. McTiernan for exoneration of property tax. Referred.

Mr. FINNERTY, petition of C. S. Bauersmith for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG, remonstrance against the opening of Hatfield street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Referred.

Mr. RESBY, petition of Mr. Fischer for exoneration of business tax. Referred.

Mr. FOLEY, petitions of Lewis Foerster and F. C. Greinelsen for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. FRENCH, petition of Matthew Grier for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Street Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance for the opening of Second street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Duquesne Way, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Duquesne Way, from Fifth to Shakspeare streets. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Duquesne Way, from Fourth to Water streets. Passed.

Reports of Board of Viewers on Mulberry alley sewer, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets; on Washington street sewer, from Wylie to Fifth avenues; on Redoubt alley sewer, from First to Second avenues. All approved.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the opening of Hatfield street, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets, was referred back to the Street Committee to be considered in connection with the remonstrance, noted above, submitted by Mr. Young.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. FINNERTY, from the Committee on Appeals, presented a resolution exonerating a number of parties from the payment of certain taxes. Passed.

Also, resolution directing the Controller to issue warrants in favor of divers persons for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Passed.

Mr. FOX offered the following:

Resolved, That Councils meet in joint session on Monday next for the purpose of considering the ordinances relative to a reduction in the number and pay of officers of the various departments of the city government, and that the committees to which the above relates report at said time.

After some discussion the resolution, upon coming to a vote, failed to pass, and, on motion of Mr. GLASS, this branch decided to hold a special meeting next Monday, to consider the subject embraced in the resolution.

Mr. AULL presented a plan of streets in the Eighteenth ward, recommended by the Survey Committee. Approved.

The action taken at the previous meeting referring a special committee the resolution amending the rules of Councils in such a way as to provide that when a bill shall receive the votes of a majority of the members of Councils present, but not a majority of those elected, it can be taken up at a succeeding meeting, and not be deemed killed, was reconsidered and the action of Select Council in adopting the resolution was concurred in.

Business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred in, including the following ordinances, which were adopted:

Ordinance for the grading of Euclid street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed finally.

Ordinance for a wooden bridge on Sylvan avenue extension, across Watson's Hollow. Passed.

Ordinance for a twenty inch pipe sewer on Concord alley, from Rose street to a connection with the sewer on Center avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the opening of McCandless avenue, from its eastern to its western intersection with Shaler avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the petition of James L. Brown, of the Fifteenth ward, for an abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. FOLEY called up the report of Clerk Booth showing the attendance of members during the twenty meetings ending November 8th inst. Out of twenty meetings the members were present the following number of times:

Aull, W. F	17
Bindley, E	15
Boucher, C. A	18
Boyle, James	4
Connelly, P	16
Cuthbert, John	11
Conway, R. H	14
Flinn, W. J	17
Flannery, Jas. J., sworn in Sept. 13	4
Fox, Jno. A	19
Finnerty, W. J	19
Foley, P. A	16
Felix, M. M	12
French, S. H., sworn in March 29	11
Glass, J. B	13
Hahn, Leonard	16
Hafley, J	14
Hughes, Jno	20
Kerr, Wm	19
Knowland, Jno	14
Laughran, P	19
McMears, Daniel	14
Meyran, Charles	8
Morrison, D. B	8
McNamara, Jos., sworn in February 27	12
Nesbit, W. W., sworn in February 27	13
Perchment, P. D	18
Powers, C. L	18
Pauline, F. H	19
Reilly, Jno. C	14
Rowwell, Thomas	13
Rolfe, H. D	15
Siebert, P. W	17
Shaltenbrand, L. J	9
Smith, Ferdinand	13
Speakman, Jos., sworn in February 27	10
Thompson, W. W	20
Torrence, Jno	11
Wainwright, H. E. H	19
Young, Robert	19
President W. B. Negley	19

The report was received and filed, and, on motion of Mr. FOLEY, a vote of thanks was tendered those who did not miss a meeting.

The following, presented by Mr. FOX, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we lament the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, one of the most useful and eminent of men; that his purity of life, nobility of character, integrity of purpose and distinguished public services commend themselves to our admiration; that his efforts in behalf of the dignity of labor and the elevation of the laborer, besides his devotion to the cause of human rights and the true industries of our country, especially merit our esteem and approval; that we commend the example of the life of the deceased to the emulation of the youth of our country.

Mr. AULL offered the following in connection of a resolution passed on the 21st inst. It was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Treasurer shall be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grant to Alexander King an exoneration on account of the taxes levied upon his property for the year 1875, in the twenty-first ward, to the amount of $190.67, and that the resolution passed Nov. 15, 1875, granting said A. King $258.97 be rescinded.

Adjourned.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, N. Y., we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counsellor-in-chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to *bear* or *cure*, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Popular science rendered, in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophical principles involved in their cure and remedies. He is sparing of remedies, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects: Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, &c. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is free, explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture—that life begins with conception—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings. Price of the Medical Adviser $1.50, sent post-paid. Address the author at Buffalo, New York.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Wachob Investigation—The Finding of the Committee—Reports from the Committees—Routine Matters.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk

The following members were present: Messrs. Cochran, Callery, Heagy, Huckestein, Hax, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvey, Ober, Phillips, Reed, Smith, Wittmer and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Mr. SMITH presented a remonstrance against the sewer on Western avenue, between Grant avenue and Bidwell street. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, a remonstrance against the confirmation of viewers' report on the opening of Monroe street. Laid over for the time.

Mr. HEAGY, a remonstrance against the paving of Walker street. Referred.

REPORTS.

Mr. CALLERY presented the report of the Finance Committee. They presented the ordinance authorizing the making of a temporary loan of $60,000 to meet the current expenses of the city. Report received and ordinance passed.

Mr. HEAGY, chairman of the Police Committee, presented the report of that committee. They submitted a resolution authorizing the transfer of $357.58 from the Contingent Fund to the fund of the Police Committee. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. REED presented the report of the Railroad Committee. They submitted the ordinance requiring the P. F. W. & C. R. R. to erect gates across streets, which are crossed by the tracks, and also allowing the trains to be run at a speed of 20 miles an hour, west of Washington avenue. Report received and ordinance passed.

Mr. COCHRAN, chairman of the Survey Committee, presented their report. They submitted the report of Viewers on opening of North alley, in which the viewers recommend that the alley be not opened, as there was not sufficient property benefitted to pay for the improvement. A resolution accompanied providing for the payment of the Viewers out of the City Treasury. They also recommended the Viewers' report on the improvement of the Troy Hill road be confirmed. Report received and resolution adopted, and Viewers' report on North alley referred back to the Survey Committee.

Also, report of Viewers' on the opening of Page street. Laid over until the next meeting.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Monroe street.

MONROE STREET.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN called up the remonstrance presented by him in the earlier part of the session, and moved that the viewers' report and the remonstrance both be referred to the Survey Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance for opening of Monroe street.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend, by requiring the property owners interested to deposit the amount necessary in the City Treasury to meet the expenses of the viewers, before the ordinance to repeal be presented by the committee.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN then withdrew his first motion and moved that the report be quashed at once.

Mr. SMITH moved as an amendment that the report be laid over until next meeting, that it be given the property owners interested an opportunity to pay into the Treasury a sufficient amount to meet the viewer's expenses. The amendment was lost.

Mr. CALLERY then moved that the report be laid over until the next meeting. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Huckestein the remonstrance was referred to the Survey Committee with instructions to report an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance for the opening of Monroe street.

Mr. HARTMAN presented the report of the Street Committee. They submitted an ordinance for grading and paving of Seventy-second street. Report received and ordinance referred back to be printed.

The following printed ordinance accompanied the report:

Ordinance for lateral sewer on Davis alley, from Irwin avenue to Fremont street. Passed.

Ordinance for main sewer on Monterey street from present terminus to Jackson street. Passed.

Ordinance for construction of a plank walk on Iona and Diana streets, from Iten street to top of steps on Diona street.

The same gentleman called up the ordinance for grading and paving of Perry street, from Williams street to Troy Hill road. Laid over.

Mr. HEAGY presented a resolution providing for the purchase of a dump boat for the use of butchers to dump offal, &c. Referred.

The President submitted the report of Viewers on improving the Troy Hill road. Confirmed without a dissenting vote.

Mr. WITTMER presented a resolution for a sewer drop on Ohio avenue. Referred.

Mr. CALLERY, a resolution requesting the Ordinance Committee to regulate the fast driving within the city. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN called up the ordinance for construction of a main sewer in McClure avenue, and moved that it be referred to the Street Committee. Adopted.

The business from Council was then taken up, and all actions in that body concurred in except the following:

Ordinance regulating the manner of letting the public newspaper printing and presenting the manner of doing the same.

Mr. CALLERY moved to concur.

The ordinance was read.

Mr. MCKELVEY ordered an amendment to make two English official papers and one German.

The amendment elicited some discussion, but was finally voted down.

The vote was then taken on the ordinance, when the motion to concur was voted down by 7 ayes to 8 nays.

The report of the special committee on the investigation into the City Engineer's office and the charges preferred against the action of C. C. was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. HARTMAN obtained leave to make a few remarks upon the matter, in which he proceeded to defend the City Engineer, and to strongly denounce the spirit which had actuated the prosecution, from the first time it had been talked of. He was interrupted by several members, however, who thought, as the member spoken against was not present, he should not be criticised.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. P. PRICE.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

A few minutes before eight o'clock the members of this branch began to gather, and when the roll was called the following members answered: Messrs. Bedell, Brown, Burton, Cooke, Cochran, Drum, Erwin, Gerber, Gschwend, Hopf, Hughes, Johnston, Kredel, Lantner, Moul, McGuire, Nesmith, Remensnyder, Sholes, Swindell, Stone, Thompson, Wilson (James), Wall, Wilson (Robert), Wachob, and President Price.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting, on motion of Mr. Wilson, was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. BEDELL presented a resolution against granting the right of way to the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railway. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON, resolution for gas lamps in the Fifth ward.

Business from Select Council was then taken up.

Ordinance for sewer on Western avenue; laid over indefinitely, as the work had been done and the cost paid by the property holders. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Long alley, Fourth ward; S. C. passed; C. C. the ordinance passed its second reading, but on the third reading it was voted down by the casting vote of 13 ayes to 11 nays. Ordinance authorizing an assessment for cost of sewer on Troy Hill road, from Perry street to Butcher's Run sewer. A remonstrance against the assessment was made by several parties, who claimed that the sewer was made merely for the purpose of draining Water Works property, and was no advantage to the property owners. Ordinance in S. C. passed; in C. C. passed finally. Ordinance to authorize construction of lateral sewer on Western avenue, from Grant avenue to Bidwell street. In S. C. adopted; in C. C. laid over for one meeting. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Shields alley and East Jefferson street. In S. C. passed; in C. C. passed finally. Ordinance to authorize lateral sewer on Arch street, from Ohio to North Diamond street. Mr. James Wilson presented a remonstrance against it. Ordinance laid over until the next meeting.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Mr. WACHOB, Chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges against the City Engineer and his department, presented the following:

The report first recites the charges against Mr. Davis and the Engineer's department, five in number, which have already been published. It then continues: "Your committee have to state, that they, night after night, examined with great patience and diligence quite a number of witnesses in reference to the charges, the result of which is that we find that Mr. Davis is exonerated from all charges except the 5th charge, which reads 'unlawful and negligent management of the business appertaining to the office and duties of the Engineer of the city of Allegheny.' "His culpability under this charge we find is due to the fact that he did not take notice to the practice of his subordinates doing work for citizens and receiving compensation therefore without accounting for the same to the city. For his dereliction in not correcting this unlawful practice on the part of his subordinates when brought to his notice we think him censurable and so report. We also find in its results in modern society, he is the cost, explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture—that life begins with conception—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings. Price of the Medical Adviser $1.50, sent post-paid. Address the author at Buffalo, New York.

THE WAR ON WAGES.

Reductions Made Last Night by the Retrenchment Committee—Fixing the Salaries of Assessors, Engineers, City Attorney, Water Work's Employes, &c.

Another meeting of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was held last night in the office of the City Clerk. In compliance with a resolution adopted by the committee at its last meeting, Crosby Gray, of the Board of Health, reported that the annual salaries of his department amount to $10,900 per annum, as follows:

Health Officer Gray	$1,500
W. Snively, Physician and Register	1,000
Dr. Lindsay, Meat Inspector	2,500
H. H. McCormick, Solicitor	200
J. G. Little, Registration Clerk	900
Six Inspectors at $800 each	4,800

In addition to the above, F. M. Alton, Assistant Registration Clerk, is paid $2 per day, and the Board incurs other expenses in the maintenance of the pest house, &c.

City Assessor Phelps appeared before the Board and stated that the salaries paid in his department are as follows:

T. W. Phelps, Assessor	$1,200
Clerk to Revisors	1,800
One Clerk	1,200

At certain seasons of the year additional clerks are engaged, at salaries ranging from $60 to $100 per month. Sometimes the number of clerks reaches as high as twenty-five, but now only three are employed.

After some debate concerning the Board of Revision, on motion of Mr. Shipton, an ordinance was ordered to be prepared fixing the salary of each Revisor at $3 per day, which is a reduction of $2.

The salary of City Clerk Morrow, which is $2,000 per annum, the committee concluded not to touch, as the salaries of the assistant City Clerk Booth was reduced from $1,700 to $1,500.

The salary of Building Inspector Reed was reduced from $2,000 to $1,500 a year, and the duties connected with the offices of Board and Bark Measurers, which were abolished, were placed upon him, and he is entitled to receive half the fees.

The pay of the two Chief Assistants in the City Engineer's office was cut down from $1,800 to $1,500 each, and a reduction of ten per cent. was ordered in the compensation of all other employes in that department who receive over $60 a month.

The old water works next came up for consideration, and the first engineer at the lower works was reduced from $1,350 to $1,200 per annum; the second engineer from $864 to $816; greasers from $60 to $40 per month; eight firemen from $2 to $1.80 per night; firemen from $1.80 to $1.60; night watchman from $2 to $1.80; carpenter from $3.15 to $3; drillers and hydrant men from $2.85 to $2.00, and plug and gate men from $2.63 to $1.80. At the upper works the first engineer was reduced from $1,170 to $1,000 per annum; second engineer from $72 to $65 per month; one laborer at $1 and one at $1.80 were allowed to go unshaved; two firemen from $2 to $1.80 each. At the Forty-fifth street works the first engineer was reduced from $1,080 to $960; second engineer from $72 to $65 per month; two firemen from $60 each per day to $1.80; foreman of street hands from $3.15 to $2.50; caulkers from $2.05 to $1.85; laborers from $1.80 to $1.65.

The City Attorney's salary was reduced from $5,000 to $4,000 per annum.

On motion adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Isaac Welsh, State Treasurer of Ohio, died yesterday at an early hour, at his residence in Belmont county. Rev. E. K. Squiers, of this city, was called by telegraph, and has gone to attend the funeral.

***The following persons were registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday *en route* for Washington: Hon. G. G. Wright, U. S. Senator of Iowa; ex-Governor Jno. G. Walker, of Virginia; Edgar Picket and J. W. Nightingale, officers of the U. S. Senate; Hon. L. L. Ainsworth and Joseph Morgan, of Iowa.

***We are informed by the managers of the Sunday Evening Temperance Jubilee Meetings that the attractions at the Academy of Music on next Sunday evening will be of more than ordinary interest. Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, will deliver a farewell address to the people of Pittsburgh on that occasion, prior to her departure for Europe, from whence she has received a call from the Good Templars of London to inaugurate a grand temperance movement there. "Mother" Stewart will be the guest of Mrs. S. B. Robison, No. 85 Isabella street, Allegheny, and will be pleased to receive her friends, male and female, there on Friday and Saturday of this week.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

CHARLES MONROE made complaint before Alderman Butler last evening against Joseph Spinker, for assault and battery. Warrant issued.

ALDERMAN ANDERSON yesterday committed for trial Chas. Washington, charged with larceny, on oath of George Vollman.

MAYOR PHILLIPS yesterday committed Wm. Adams and